NEW PUBLICATIONS.

# MENELIK CONQUERING LION" AND MERCHANT PRINCE



'You talk about your merchant princes in | this country, your coal barons and your steel kings, and all the rest of them." said the man who had just returned from biggame shooting in Africa. "but if you want to find a real, genuine merchant prince you must go to Abyssinia and introduce yourself to Menelik."

Menelik is the greatest of royal traders. As a trust magnate he can give American industrial promoters cards and spades. Throughout Abyssinia he is a whole trust in himself. He controls not one industry or one line of trade, but every industry and

every line of trade. There is no autocrat on the face of the earth more despotic than he, and he isn't in the king business for his health. He works it for all it is worth. He runs stores and factories, buys the products of the natives at his own price, and sells his European imports to them for whatever he chooses to ask.

There is no nonsense about interstate commerce or restraint of trade with Mene-lik. He is the one great merchant for the whole country, the buyer of all that goes out and the seller of all that comes in. Anybody can compete with the king, if cares to try. Menalik does not object He might send a file of soldiers and hale his trade rivals off to juil, if he chose; but he prides himself on being a civil zed mon-arch, and he has a beiter scheme than

He is the tariff commission as well as the lord high everything e.se in the country, so he can charge what customs dues he likes on the goods that his rivals im-port, and exempt his own goods from similar duties. It, tired of importing, they try to become exporters, he puts them out of business with export duties, until they are glad enough to sell their stuff to him for whatever he cares to pay.

#### Royalty in Trade.

No other merchant on earth has such a sure profit as this dusky potentate, and naturally he is a millionaire many times over. The dollars come rolling in to him all the time, but he is very liberal in spending them for the good of his people.

Menelik is probably the only monarch in existence who is also a great merchant, with a personal monopoly of the commerce of his country. Mos. kings think trade derogatory, but Menelik holds different v ews, though he has a pedigree as long and a title as proud as any of them. He claims lineal cent from King Folomon and the Queen of Shebe, and his royal title is "Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Menelik, appointed of God, Negus of Shoa and Negus Nagasti (king of kings) of Ethiopia." Imthat title on the front of a store

But though Menel k has such a giant's power in matters of commerce, as in everything else in his country, he does not use it people, or sells to them, he fixes fairly reasonable prices. He has sense enough not to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. He knows that if he paid unreasonably low prices, the people would produce little or nothing for export; and that if he charged absurdly high prices, the consuming powers of the population would approach the vanishing point in regard to foreign im-

his despot c power as an invincible warrier should use it as a shrewd merchant-and it is the stranger because he is a man who cares nothing for wealth or luxury. He lives as simply as he did in the days of his youth, when he owned nothing save h's horse and his spear. But Menelik is a far-

seeing, many-sided man.

After the Italian invasion of Ethiopiayou must never call it Abyssinia in the name-most of the natives succumbed to a crushed the Italians, and they thought they do the same to any other invaders, white, black or brown, at any time,

### Why He Wanted Money.

But Menelik d.d not catch the prevailing epidemic. He knew something of the power of the white nations, and also of their land hunger. He saw the slow, resistless advance of the English through the Soudan and the partition of many African kingdoms among the European powers.

"At any moment," he reasoned to him-"I may have to face a far more serious attack. I must have money to arm my troops as the white men are armed. I must There is only one way to get the and commerce of my country into my own hands and make all the profit there is to be made. It will not be too much for my needs and it will be better for my country than letting white men make it and take it

away to Europe with them."
This was, confessedly, his farsighted Some people may think it economically unsound; but it seems to have answered to perfection. His people stand ready teday to meet an invasion ten times more formidable than that of the Italians ard give the invaders a very warm recep-

Europe knows all this, and as a result Menelik, King of Kings of Ethiopia, is the only African monarch for whose alliance European powers eagerly compete, and who treats with them on a footing of fearless equality. So proud is he that he will not permit the Russian, French and Italian representatives at his capital to fly their national flags over their residences. only foreign flag that floats at Addis Adeba is the British. The British representative hoisted it, as a matter of course, and blunt ly refused to haul it down when the Abys-sinians remonstrated. Menelik recognized in him a kindred spirit, and told his officials to let the flag stay. The other foreign en-voys asked permission, and were sternly

#### An Unfortunate Mistake

Some foreign envoys have been very unfortunate in their dealings with Menelik. They made the mistake of regarding him as nothing more than an ignorant savage. who could be bamboozled and flattered

It is the custom in Abyssinia for all foreign missions to bring presents to the Negus. The French brought a lot of Parisian mechanical toys-sheep that squeaked, pigs that ran about on their hind legs, and dolls that talked. They thought such things would be certain to tickle the fancy of a dusky king.

Menelik looked at them for a moment

with disgust and rage, then he thrust them "Do you think," he asked, "that I am a

child or a savage, that I should delight in

The Russian and English emissaries showed a truer insight into his character. They brought him Mauser pistols, revolvers and the latest and lest riffes they could He was delighted.

These are gifts worthy to be received a warrior and a king," he declared. The influence of the Russians and English over Menelik dates from that lucky incident, but the French have always been badly represented at his court. After Kitchener's victory at Omdurman the French at Addis Adeba assured Menelik that the English had been beaten, with the loss of 16,000 men. When he heard the truth later, that Kitchener had crushed the

#### told him, and he always speaks of them with contempt. His Fine Qualities.

believed a word the French envoys have

Menelik is a truthful, straightforward, daring monarch, and he likes men of his own type. His fine qualities were shown in the dispute which precipitated his war with Italy and in the war itself

Count Antonelli, an Italian envoy, wanted him to sign a treaty giving Italy a protectorate over his country. For hours the count sat in conference with Menelik, proposing clause after clause of that treaty, only to have each one rejected in turn. At last, in despair, he said, "Will you propose something, then?"

Queen Taitu, Menelik's consort, who had sat silently by his side during the negotiations, replied:

"Yes, there is only one treaty which the Emperor of Ethiopia will make, and it needs only one clause. He will bind himself to the King of Italy never to give one inch of his territory to any foreign nation, and never to grant a protectorate to Italy, or any other European nation." "That means war," said the Italian,

"I know it," replied Menelik, "but the queen has spoken my mind. Go back to your king and tell him I am ready for the worst he can do."

The story of the war that followed is well known. All the world is aware that Menelik proved himself a capable general and a born leader of men, but few people know of the humanity which he displayed at the great battle of Adua, in which the Italians were utterly routed. With immense labor he organized rough field hospitals and surgical help for the wounded of both sides. He went personally into the thick of the battle and brought in many wounded men under fire. The Italian prisoners, of whom he took great numbers, had no cause to complain of their treatment. He even gave them pocket money to spend while they

vention, with the cordial consent of Italy. Since then Abyssin!an troops have fought side by side with British soldiers against a common foe-the Mad Mullah-and the British officers have had nothing except praise for their courage and discipline

visited him speak of him with enthusiastic discovery. praise. Even the European merchants who money and have been put out of business by charlatan. Yet great things have been his practical monopoly are constrained to done in the world by charlatans. Dowie admit that personally he is an extremely de-cent fellow. Among his own people he is as cent fellow. Among his own people he is as popular as any king could be. He rules them all work for him and are fed by him. He as a despot, but he is the most benevolent has forced them to leave off at least all of despots. They neither smoke nor

Years ago there was a long and terrible famine in Abyssinia. A pest killed off the cattle, on which the Abyssinians mainly deeaters on earth. For three years, while the famine lasted, Menelik would eat no meat. "Why should I enjoy plenty," he said, "while my people are starving?"

He formed large camps of his soldiers in the districts worst afflicted by the famine, and made the soldiers till the soil to provide food for the starving people. At first the soldiers scorned the work, but the emperor went around to the camps and sowed and The Great Damage It Does to the plowed with his own hands, until he taught them the nobility of the task.

In the days of his youth Menelik was great fighter. He won his kingdom by the sword, and his title of "Conquering Lion" is no idle boast. Since he became Negus Nagasti he has put down many formidabl risings on the part of the Rases, or feudal chiefs, and has defeated besides the ians, the Egyptians, the Gallas, the Mahdists, the Mad Mullah and many other formidable foes.

As the result of a stormy career he has welded a set of quarrelsome tribes into a strong, united nation. Now he wishes nothing better than to rule in peace and set his people's feet in the path of progress.

### Not Afraid of Work.

Menelik is a wonderfully active man. He never seems to tire of hard work. No detail of administration is too small for his attention if he thinks it will tend to the benefit of his people.

He rises at 3 every morning, and goes at once to service in his chapel, for he is a devout Christian. He belongs to the Abyssinian branch of the Coptic Church, and is well informed on theological subjects. Nevertheless, he will not submit to priestly domination, and he has materially curbed the power of the priests, to the great advantage of his country. If a sermon is too long for his fancy he tells the preacher to stop, like Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

At 6 a.m. he receives his secretaries and starts work. After he has transacted government business he becomes a judge and hears any plaints which may be brought before him. He is accessible at all times is a simple matter to reckon up the amount to his people to listen to their grievances of damage that has been done by barb and redress their wrongs. His judgments are full of keen insight. "He is as good a judge as his ancestor, King Solomon." an Englishman once declared, enthusiastically. Menchik is fond of going about among his people in disguise, as the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid did, to find out their real condition. their needs and their grievances, and to see whether his officials are doing their duty. Many stories are told of his adventures in this character, and of the swift, picturesque justice that he has dealt out to the op-pressed and the oppressor.

### Deals Out Swift Justice.

Once he found a high official mercilessly beating a slave. He snatched away the whip and flogged the master until the latter fainted with pain. Next day he decreed that for a year the official should be the slave of his slave. The sentence was duly carried out. At the end of the year Menelik made inquiries and found that the slave had not abused his power over his former tyrant. Thereupon he set the slave free and gave him a high position in the government service.

government service.

Europeans who visit Menelik are surprised to find that he knows all about them and their affairs and motives before they tell him anything. That is due to the elaborate system of espionage which he maintains throughout his country and at the adjacent seaports through which travelers have to pass. An Englishman came to him once to seek

for concessions. Menelik knew what he wanted, but asked, courteously: What is the motive of your visit? Why have you come so many thousands of miles from your country?" Thinking he would be diplomatic, the Englishman replied that he wanted to meet a great monarch of whom he had heard

Menelik turned from him, coldly. "There are already too many liars in my country," he said. "You must leave Addis Adeba in an hour and never return." But straightforward Europeans are warmly welcomed by the Negus Nagasti exclaimed in disgust, "What western affairs, not only of politics, which you think?"-Chicago Tribune.

he might be expected to study, but also of science and general matters.

In the Palace. When Rennell Rodd visited him to conclude a treaty on behalf of Queen Victoria Menelik discussed the art of medicine and surgery as if he were a doctor, and expressed regret that among his numerous presents Mr. Rodd had not brought an X-ray apparatus. Menelik entertained the envoy and his companions at lunch, giving them a real European meal, served on fine the king fed abstemiously on raw beef and stale bread, which are all he ever eats. Menelik stands about five feet ten inches high, and looks shorter because of his great breadth of shoulders. He is dark in face, and his features are negroid and decidedly ugly. He has, however, a frank, open, intelligent countenance, a pleasant open, intelligent countenance, a pleasant snile and a courteous, winging manner. He is only fifty-eight, and probably has many more years of kingship before him. He has no heir, and when he dies Abyssinia, in the opinion of European travelers, will almost certainly fall back into chaos. He is about the only man in the country. He is about the only man in the country who really desires civilization and prog-

Menelik himself ascribes much of the success of his government to the wise counsel of his consort, Queen Taitu. Her sturdy stand against Italy is only one of many brave, patriotic deeds. Menelik is her fifth husband, but they are a very devoted couple, although she is now over fifty and weighs nearly three hundred

#### WHAT IS DOWIE?

History and Power of the Founder of Zion City.

From the New York Mail and Express A man who has had an extraord'nary history, whether or not there is anything extraordinary in his character or powers, is about to begin a religious crusade in this city which is without any close precedent in its character and magnitude. John Alexander Dowie, a religious leader, charlatan or "fakir," as he may be regarded, who pretends to be an incarnation of E.ijah, the prophet, will arrive here presently with about 4,000 of his followers, and will attempt to do for New York what the churches have not done. He has plenty of money, plenty of determination, plenty mate of this personage.

He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in May, 1847, so that he is now not an old man, though his patriarchal white beard suggests age. Yet his power has all been developed in the last ten years. His beginnings and early life were commonplace. He is by his bringing up an Australian, not a Scot, though he returned to Scotland to take a course in the theological seminary at Edinburgh. He is not an uneducated man, though destitute of the culture of the schools. He was a Congregational minister in Australia without attracting any particular attention. That was before he took up the yellow side of religion.

After he had strayed to Chicago in 1899 he seems to have slowly built up a power over eredulous minds through joining in evangelistic work. A program which is practically a repetition of the leading features of Mormonism, minus polygamy, grew up in his brain. He founded a "Zion," as Joseph Smith did, but with more immethat war established Menelik's right to be regarded as a civilized monarch, at all events for the purposes of warfare, and in recognition of his humanity Abyssinia was admitted as a party to the Geneva warfare. large and prosperous community. He tithed his followers, as Simth did, and as the Mormons still do. He started a paper. yellow in its style and methods, naturally, the advertised himself widely and well. Like Smith, he now called himself a prophet, and proclaimed himself 'the restorer of all things." All this was an afterthought, however. Smith believed in his prophetic, A Very Decent Fellow.

Menelik's character commands admiration, and nearly all the Europeans who have

mowever. Similar believed in its propieties, his divine powers, from boyhood. Dowle's pretentions have grown as he found people to swallow them. It was only in 1901, at the age of fifty-four, that he made this last

jah" cannot be regarded as other than a drink. He has not room in "Zion" for all the converts he has made. He will make many converts here-not enough, probably to affect the life of the city profundly. He pend for food, as they are the greatest meat | will pass on, and the metropolis will go on its even way, neither very good nor hopelessly bad. And while he is here, he is en titled to respect. He is probably strong enough, too, to get as much respect as he really needs in his business.

### THE BARBED WIRE FENCE.

## Value of Horses.

It would be interesting to know just how much loss is annually borne by the farmers of America on account of animals being injured by coming in contact with barb-wire fence. There is no question in our mind but that the loss would be upward of six figures as expressed in dollars. It is almost impossible to find a grown horse that has been raised on a farm fenced with barb wire that does not somewhere show either a small or large scratch as a relic of an intimate connection with a wire. Many colts and young horses are killed outright, and, indeed, it is not uncommon to find an old horse ruined by being thrust in contact with wire by his mates. Others are so masalable, although leaving them in a condiion to do farm work, while still others are just scratched sufficiently to cut a few dol-

on the market. What is the solution for all this damage that is annually wrought by the barb wire? It simply lies in removing this wire from the fences and putting on the smooth woven form. This, it is true, is expensive, but it often happens that the saving of one good colt will more than fence a fair-sized horse pasture. It is only a matter of cold calcunot to put up a woven-wire fence. the farm continually, and where three or four or more colts are raised annually, it of damage that has been done by wire in a given number of years. If this is found that a new fence will in a short time pay for itself and will also pay a big interest on the investment involved in its mind where during a period of five years six highly bred road horses were ruined outright, every instance being due to the animals coming in contact with the barb In this case the loss would have fenced the entire farm in forty-acre fields with smooth wire.

Where any attempt is made to do away with the barb-wire fence it may be neces leave horses in the same field year after This may violate some of the theoretical rules of rotation, but certainly in the end it will often pay. For reasons such as these it is often practicable to leave one field down to grass continually, bringing fertility to it by an application of a ligh dressing of manure at intervals of five or six years. For the number of horses kept on the average farm we believe that a ten-acre pasture would, as a rule, be sufficient horses, but also for some calves or young stock. If this is true why is it not a practicable thing to fence such an area in such a way as to cut off these sickening acci-dents and extravagant losses?

### How He Was Occupied.

"So you spent a month in Paris. Well. you differ from most people in that you have very little to say about it." "That's easily explained," replied the returned traveler. "You see, I spent so much t'me seeeing the things that I ought not to ee that I had very little time to see the things that I can properly discuss."

"Yes, you have quite a fine collection of dahlias. What do you find so charming about that flower, by the way? To me it seems so artificial."

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DENMARK NORWAY AND SWEDEN. By William Eleroy Curt's, author of "The Turk and His Lost Provin es," et". Il ustra ed. Ak:on, O.: The Sauli dd Publishod Chapeny.

Mr. Curtis, whose tracel letters to the Chicago Record and Record Herald have formed such valuable and interesting features of those journals during the past few years, spent the summer brillion in Den-mark, Sweden and Norway, disiting every city of considerable sizarandaraversing as much as possible of the begions. He noted items of interest with the trained eye of the correspondent, and his reports of his observations permitted the readers of the Record-Herald to see the distant countries at almost the range of a traveler himself. This journey was of especial importance to the people of the northwest, which contains so many residents of north European birth.
Mr. Curtis notes in his preface that there are a million Swedes, five hundred thousand Norwegians and three hundred thousand Danes in the United States, and he believes that they are as valuable and desirable im migrants as have ever arrived on these

shores.

Mr. Curtis has a faculty of obtaining first-hand information regarding important personages, which gives his narratives an especial value. In the course of his present volume he tells of the personalities of the royal families of Denmark and the Scandinavian states, until the reader feels acquainted with both of the elderly kings and their attractive sone and daughters. The their attractive sons and daughters. The folk life, however, is not subordinated to the story of the palace. For the author ap-preciates the fact that these people among whom he traveled may soon be American citizens, and that they are therefore objects of particular concern. His accounts are brisk and entertaining, carrying the reader along at a lively pace and presenting to him impressions of costumes, scenery, industries and pastimes with remarkable

One of the most entertaining Items in the nass of valuable matter contained in the large and handsomely illustrated book is the description of the "steam kitchen" in the city of Christiania, conducted as a semi-charitable institution for the cleanly and cheap feeding of the people. It affords an impressive suggestion of the possibility of a similar enterprise in this country.

MY MAMIE ROSE; the Story of My Regeneration.
By Owen Kildare. Illustrated. New York: Te
Baker & Taylor C mpany. Washington: William Ballantyn: & Sons.

Nine years ago Owen Kildare stood in front of a Bowery d ive, leader of his gang. pugilist, bouncer, thug, illiterate, without food and drink-and plenty of the latter. Today he is a writer for the New York newspapers, received in what is styled "good society," capable of producing excellent "copy," and wholly redeemed from the low life of his boyhood and young manhood. His regeneration dates from the last day he stood in front of the dive, when his fellows insulted a young school teacher on her way home. Her indignant exclamation aroused the latent manhood in Kildare, and he never again joined the gang, but strove steadily, though at times painfully, upward, under the gentle, patient guidance of Marie Deering, whom he came to call "Mamie Rose." They were to have been married in 1900, but she died a month before the

That is the true story. Kildare tells it himself in this book with an earnestness and directness and completeness of con-fession which enforce attention and compel conviction. It is a strange story, touch-ing and startling, bitter in its revelation of the depths to which human nature sinks in places, yet uplifting in the light of what has been and can again be done toward the redemption of these unfortunates to decency and honesty. There are many amus-ing facts and interesting episodes in the book, but they are subordinate to the un-mistakable power of the harrative. There is little or no "preaching" in it, and it would seem that the restoration of the lost sense of humanity in the man was the work of this one woman without recourse to the methods which usually obtain in the slums. This man who calls himself the "living physical and spiritual embodiment of Eli-

FOUR-IN-HAND; a Story of Smart Life in New York and at a Country Club? By Geraldine Authony. New York: vD. Appleton & Co.

The title as not well chosen. It is, as the book runs, the name given by old Mr. Penwick to his quartet of orphan grandchildren, but as only two of them figure in the story to any extent whatever, it is a palpable misnomer to entitle the story thus. However, there is a suggestion in the name of the coaching which is supposed to ke so inseparable a part of the social smart life. although there is practically no coaching in count of how a young girl was folsted off by will upon'a set of very rich people who make the pursuit of pleasure their most serious business in life. It serves to show that all of this high life is not scandalous although some of it may be, that manly and womanly characters are to be found on these lofty social heights, that money is a wretched bore at times, and that true love often has a hard time making itself felt and recognized. But everything comes out all right and the reader is brought up to a high pitch of interest at the climax, even though he has just been saddened by a tragedy. The dialogue is bright and the characters are clearly drawn and enter-

taining. THE POOL IN THE DESERT. By Mrs. Everara Coates (Sara Jeannette Duncan). New York:

D. Appleton & Co. Mrs. Cotes' "Delightful Americans" was so clear and limpid and altogether delightful a commentary on life in the "states" that her admiring readers are likely to be a bit disappointed by the involutions and concealments and ellipses of these four longish stories of life among the English residents of India. They are of an awkward length, being neither novers nor short stories, so called. They require the closest attention on the part of the reader to gather the significance of some of the dia-logue and description. This alertness not to miss the connection is a strain which militates against the continued interest. But the stories have in them unmistakable signs of real force. "A Mother in Ind'a" is an account of the predicament of the parents of a girl who was sent to England while an infant and reared by relatives, so that when she was brought under the mother wing in her young womanhood she did not fit into the social or domestic

THE NEW THOUGHT (IMPLIFIED. By Henry Wood, author of "Ideal Suggestions," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Henry Wood has written a great deal upon the general subject of the complete control of the mind over the body and of the dominating influences of the intellect, when trained to perform a purpose, upon man's life in all functions of living. His "Studies in the Thought World" and "The Symphony of Living: discussed the subject from what might be called the theoretical point of view. In his latest work he endeavors to point the way to a practical carrying out of the many thought"

and its utilitarian availability. A

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI. By Charles
Holroyd, Keeper of the National Gallery of
British Art, with translations of the life of the
master by his scholar, caranto Condivi, and
three dialogues from the Portugues: by Francis
D'Ollanda. Hlustrated, phondon: Duckworth
& Co. New York: Charles Seribner's Sons.
Washington: William Ballabtype & Sons.

One of the most comprehensive and exhaustive studies of the differend achievements of Michael Angelo is comprised in the volume which Mr. Holroyd gives to the public. He draws upon the blography of Asanio Condivi, which he declares to be "the most valuable of allithe many lives of Michael Angelo that have been written." Indeed, the author claims that Condivi's work has almost the authority of an autobiography of the master, owing to the close intimacy which existed between the two and the great love and admiration of the pupil for the great artist. The book is divided into two parts, the first devoted to the life and the second to the works of Michael Angelo. An appendix and copious index add to the value of the volume, which is profusely illustrated.

LAURA BRIDGMAN; Dr. Howe's Famous Popil and What He Taught Her. By Maud Howe and Forence Howe Hall. Illustrations from Draw-ings by John Elliott. Boston: Little, Brown & Laura Bridgman's name is generally for-

golten by the world at large, but all who had crushed the had crushed the only 323 of his only 323 of his disgust, "What western affairs, not only of politics, which western affairs could be counted on the fingers warmly welcomed by the Negus Nagasti seems so artificial.

That's its charm. One gets so tired of the sociatios.

The surprises them by his knowledge of these natural effects once in a while, don't limd know here as one of the most remarkday that you had a hard lob to keep your head above water!"—Punch."

The philippines: A Georgraphical Beader. By Samuel MacClintock, Ph.B., principal of have labored in the field of education of the sociatios.

The philippines: A Georgraphical Beader. By Samuel MacClintock, Ph.B., principal of head above water!"—Punch."

the tip will be taken a could be for

nomenal success in the training of Helen Keller obscures the brikliance of the work performed by Samuel Gridley Howe, who was the first head of the first American school for the blind. Starting from almost original methods, for it had not been previously considered worth while to spend much time on those deprived of three of their senses, he evolved a system of teaching Laura Bridgman which formed the basis for all that has followed in this direction in this country. She was the daughter of a farmer of Hanover, N. H., delicate from birth, and when two years old was stricken with scarlet fever, which left her

DOCTOR XAVIER. By Max Pemberton, author of.
"The House Under the Sea." etc. Illustrated.
New York: D. Appleton & Co. It is unfortunate that this novel was illustrated. The story turns upon the fortunes of one who is proclaimed and recognized in the tale as the most beautiful woman in Europe. If so the artist has grossly libeled her or else the taste of the author is severely challenged by the artist's conception. It is a story of intrigue and of mysteries which are not fully cleared to the satisfaction of the reader. The Prince of Cadi, a supposititious country lying between the borders of France and Spain, must marry within a certain period, and furthermore he must marry a Spaniard. The Duke of Montalvan plots to lure him into a marriage which will be his undoing. He all but succeeds, the ambition save to gain the means of getting under the knife of one of his victims. The author has neglected to explain the interesting circumstance of her presence in Cadi at the psychological moment. "Doctor Xavier," in short, does not hold up to its

THE PENSIONNAIRES; the Story of an American Gir. who Took a Voice to Europe and Found-Many Things. By Albert R. Carman. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.

Among the "things" Jessica Murney found Paris were a handsome and weil conditioned awakened in her inner self by means of a thunderstorm while weatherbound in a

IN OLD PLANTATION DAYS. By Paul Laurence Dunbar, author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life," etc. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Washington: Brentano's.

Mr. Dunbar has wisely abandoned his effort to depict the life of the white people in novels, his one attempt in that direction having been unsatisfactory. His latest literary output is a series of well-written short stories about the old-time colored people of the plantations. They have humor and pathos, two inseparable qualities when dealing with this race, and the dialect, as may be expected, is excellently reproduced. Mr. Dunbar has indeed scored high in this book, and his publishers have given his stories a handsome and effective dress, with admirable illustrations THE HOME: its Work and Influence. By Charlotte Perkins Gliman. New York: McClure, Philips & Co. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop.

of home-makers, will do much good. begin at the bottom.

This is more than a guide book to the capital city. It is a running commentary on men, events and scenes in the District, affording a rapid glance at official and social life here and permitting the stranger to gain a fairly accurate conception of the city's attractions. The author, who has evidently participated considerably in the Washington life, has not hesitated or scorned to draw from other sources than her own pen for her materials, quoting free-ly and at length from newspaper articles, official reports and congressional speeches in order to cover the ground. These credited extracts add to the variety and the spice of the book, which, being well illustrated and brought up to date, is a welcome addition to the literature explanatory of Wash ington's peculiar characteristics.

NGCAL AND LITERARY INTERPRETATION OF THE BIBLE. By S. S. Curry, Ph.D., acting professor of elecution at Newton Theological Institution, president School of Expression, Boston, Introduction by Francis G. Peab.dy, D.D., dean of the Divinity School of Hatvarl University. New York: The Macmilian Company. It is perhaps time an effort should be made to systematize the work of Bible reading, for there are so many conceptions of the best means of imparting the truths

stricken with scarlet fever, which left her deprived of sight, hearing and speech. But, as Dr. Howe says, she was endowed with a distinct consciousness of existence, which often in such cases becomes an exaggerat-ed sense of personality. She was intuitive and preternaturally keen to intepret impressions. When brought to the attention of Dr. Howe she was of course unlearned save to the extent that she had acquired the meaning of the commonest household fur-nishings and had met nature at first hand when walking out with a kindly old man who took an interest in her. The process of education was fundamental, from the ground up, and it was difficult and discouraging. But it succeeded in producing a trained intelligence, capable of communiand of some cleverness of expression.

Laura's letters are marked with none of the peculiar quality which distinguishes Helen Keller's epistles, for the two girls must be regarded as distinct types. But it may not be doubted that if the may not be doubted that if the same methods and experiences had been available methods and experiences had been available for use in the education of Laura Bridgman as have been at the disposal of those in charge of Helen Keller, and there had teen so early in the century the same facilities for exploitation, Laura Bridgman would have been considered quite as great a marvel. This account of her education is fascinating and instructive. fascinating and instructive.

first promises, although it includes an abundance of excellent dramatic material.

Mrs. Gilman is rather an iconoclast, having protested in previous volumes against domestic and social conventions. She now presents her views on the home as an institution, and runs counter to many established conceptions of that haven of the ideals and the hopes of humanity. She dedicates her book "to every man who maintains a home; to every woman who 'keeps house;' to every house-servant, owned, hired or married; to every boy and girl who lives at home; to every baby who is born and reared at home, in the hope of better homes for all." Undoubtedly, if society were regenerated and human nature transmuted into a more precious metal. these suggestions would work a most de sirable reform. And they are excellent ideas, and well worth trying, as the case stands. But it is hard to believe that a written in such a highly literary spirit as this, and couched in terms which are above the intelligence of the great mass makes interesting reading, and may make converts of some readers. The process of domestic evolution is likely, however, to

WASHINGTON. Its Sights and Insights. By Mrs. Harriet Farhart Monroe, author of "The Art of Conversation," etc. New York: Funk & Wagnal's Company.

lose much of the beauty and the siggorie, lyric, dramatic and epic spirit. follows a series of chapters on the techdiscrimination in thinking, change in ideas method and melody, the argument, the to preparation and the service, with general observations on the most effective methods

THE FINANCIAL RED BOOK OF AMERICA; 1903. New York: The Financial Directory As-

FILIGREE BALL As Pretty a Tale of Detective Work as Ever was Written cleverness of development this book is really unusual."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

in the pensions of Dresden, Lucerne and young Englishman, a poetic German idealist, an enthusiastic German vocal teacher, a great opportunity, then her heart and finally peace without a professional career. She passed through experiences of which she was only faintly conscious. She was schloss in the company with the idealist. She was near to being kidnapped at Lucerne, but she did not know it. She was almost captured by a French artist, but she suspected his fortune-hunting motive and kept him at a distance. A number of entertaining people flit across the pages of the novel, types of travelers met with in the pensions, and a preface tells the reader about those institutions in a spirit of real enthusiasm for

ing to note that 104 of the 388 pages in the book are devoted to New York city alone. and Boston sixteen. The names were secured from bankers, business men, financial associations, assessors, public officials and other such authorities, and then subjected defeats itself because of the over-laving of

of the Scriptures by the voice that the listener is likely to grow confused and to nificance of the immortal text. The present work is an undertaking to guide Bible readers in their interpretations so as to secure maximum message. It discusses first the problem presented by the variety of interpretations, the present custom and practice in Bible reading and the general nature of vocal expression. It then takes up the "message" itself, as viewed in the nique, treating the rhythmic actions of the mind, rhythmic modulations of the voice, and pitch, method in thinking, inflection function and expression of the imagination assimilation or sympathetic identification movement and correlation of the voice movement. Finally comes a part devoted of conducting services in conjunction with Bible readings.

NOVEMBER NUMBER

CLEVERNESS

66 NTOT SINCE 'The Leavenworth Case' has there been

BY ANNA KATHERINE GREEN

Author of "The Leavenworth Case."

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY'S

THE CORNER IN COFFEE

A MAGA

of one hand. Now their names are legion.

So many of them are there, indeed, that it would seem a futile task to attempt to list

which has resulted in the present large

book, which should really be printed with-

in green and gold covers, rather than red.

It is not strictly a list of millionaires, for the money limit of the persons included is \$200,000, according to the statements of the

classify the individuals according to their

holdings, although that would doubtless have produced the more interesting result.

Nor is any mention made in a single case of the estimated wealth of the individual.

All are lumped together as persons of large fortunes, and are divided only according to

states and cities, and arranged alphabeti-

cally under these divisions. It is interest-

eighteen pages, Philadelphia twenty-three,

to a complex system of scrutiny and test

chosen as representing the holders of the

McCLURE'S ANNUAL CHILDREN'S FOR 1904.

Edited by T. W. H. Cros and New York: Mc-Clure, Phillips & Co. Washington: Woodward

Often the effort to interest the children

the material. The tuvenile mind is elemen

tary and not complex, and grasps most

greedily those means of entertainment

merous, and the whole effect is a book

which is certain to attract the child imme-

diately. The contents include Mother Goose

drawings, the color printing which has been

employed in many cases being exceptionally well done. It is a gem of a picture book

THE WAY OF THE SEA. By Norman Duman, nuther of "The Soul of the Street." New York; McClure, Phillips' & Co. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop.

The fisher folk of Newfoundland, their

quaint speech, their hardihood, sufferings

and simple lovs are set forth by the author

with bold and strong strokes. The way of

the sea in Newfoundland, according to his

most lives, and the story is nothing if not

FALK. By Joseph Conrad. New York: McC'ure. Phillips & Co. Washington: Woodwa'd &

Lovers of sea stories remember, "Youth,"

another of Mr. Conrad's vivid sketches.

His latest work possesses some of the mys-

ticism which characterized "Youth," and

is none the less interesting because of that. The story of the man who had eaten man

AN APACHE PRINCESS. By Gon. Charles King, author of "A Daughter of the Sloux," etc. Il-lustrated. New York: The Hobart Company.

This is another of General King's fasci-

nating stories of border life and Indian

warfare. It has a charming thread of sentiment in the harsher woof of bad men

BOOKS RECEIVED.

AUS DEM DEUTSCHEN DICHTERWALD; Favorite German Poems, Edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by J. H. Dillard, professor in Loulane University of Louisiana, formerly principal of Mary Institute, St. Louis. New York: American Book Company.

CERMAN COMPOSITION; With a Review of Grammar and Syntax, and With Notes and a Vocabulary. By B. Mack Dresden, A.M., in-structor in German, State Normal School, Os-kosh, Wis. New York: American Book Com-

THE BALDWIN SPELLER. By R. S. Shear, su-perintendent of public schools, Kingston, New York; assisted by Margaret T. Lynch, princi-pal of public school, No. 2, White Plains, New York, New York: American Book Company.

and felt himself an outcast is told in

Two other short stories are in

country's wealth above \$200,000.

& Lothrop.

for little folks.

cluded in the volume.

including Brooklyn. Chicago boasts

No attempt has been made to

editors.

such an amazing and ingenious detective story as 'The Filigree Ball.' For originality of detail and

A DELIGHTFUL STORY FOR TRAVELLED AMERICANS. Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston.

Pensionnaires.

oc17,24,31-10 the Cebu Normal School. New York: American Book Company.

IKE GLIDDEN IN MAINE; A Story of Rural Life in a Yankee District. By A. D. McFaul, Il-lustrated. Boston; Dickerman Publishing

ELEMENTS OF PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY. By Alan Sanders, Hughes High School, Cin-cinnati, O. New York: American Book Com-

POLONIUS; A Collection of Wise Saws and Mod-By Edward Fitzgerald. Ne York: Scott-Thaw Co.

WIDE-AWAKE DIALOGUES. By T. S. Denison author of "Odds With the Enemy," etc. Ch cago: T. S. Denison. LITTLE DICK'S CHRISTMAS. By Etheldred B

Dana Estes & Co. THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

What Civic Improvement Society is Doing for Hamilton, Ont.

From the Toronto Mail and Express. Hamilton is being made more attractive every year through the efforts of the Civic Improvement Society, which awards prizes for the best-kept lawns, flower boxes and which it can most readily understand. In gardens. The idea is so excellent that it is this McClure's annual the happy med'um remarkable that it has not been more genhas been struck. The material is abundant erally adopted. The natural tendency of all some of it is new, some old and familiarly centers of population is toward urliness and welcome, the pictures are bright and nuuntidiness. To resist this and aspire toward "the city beautiful" is a worthy effort. We are influenced more than we are generally ings. The power of beauty to cheer and purify human nature is immeasurable. Why, then, should all the natural beauty of a city be confined to its parks, or its boulevards, which are visited only on rare

nd exceptional occasions?

made to beautify the daily surroundings. In this city some of the modern factories re adorned with flowers and clinging lvy. For this, and the consequent appearance of cheerfulness, the public, we believe, is sin-cerely grateful. It is a contribution to the comfort of everyone. The splend lawns and the gardens of our residential quarters the sea in Newfoundland, according to his also appeal to public appreciation. But story, is to bring tragedy and sorrow into there are districts of the city in which the sun of beauty seldom shines. Prominent among these are the business quarters, where the tiresome monotony of brick walls is rarely relieved by the presence of any green thing. It is here that the people spend most of their time, and here it s that beauty and freshness are most re-In the more humble quarters, too, though there is many a homely garden, and nature, the lack of beauty is often painful and depressing. Anything that will awaken an interest in the adornment of a city, and some and valuable influence. By all means, let us beautify our cities, and if Hamilton has shown us how to do it thoroughly and well we shall be grateful.

Here and there, it is true, efforts are

### Squelching Him.

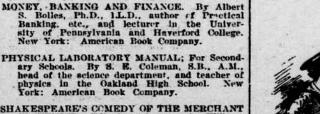
"What? Two dollars for a ticket?" "Yep: it's worth it." "Well, s'posin' it is. We had a show up

35 cents!" It was on a Madison street car. The young man in the wide trousers persisted in ogling the young woman with the book. "Perhaps you would like to read this."

to Hod's Corners that the ministers said it

was a shame to go to see, an' I seen it for

she said, finally. "I think it would suit "Charmed, I am sure," replied the masher. What is the title? "'Wild Animals I have met.' "-Chicago



News.

THE CONGRESSMAN'S WIFE: A Story
American Politica. By John D. Barry, au
of "A Daughter of Thespis," etc. Illustr.
by Rollin G. Kirby. New York: The St
Set Publishing Company.

OF VENICE. Edited, with notes, by Will am J. Rolfe, Litt. D., formerly head master of the high school, Cambridge, Mass. Illustrated. New York: American Book Company.

ORD DOLPHIN. By Harriet A. Cheever, author of "The Strange Adventores of Billy Trill," etc. Illustrated by Diautha W. Horne. Boston: Dana Estes & Company. ATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. By Henry Carr, Pearson, A.B., Harvard, Horace Maim School, Teachers' College, New York, New York: American Book Company.

Uncle-"Well, Bobble, I hear you're learnng to swim."

Bobbie—"Yes, so are you, ain't you, un-